

Phases of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ necklace quivers

Antonio Amariti^{a,b,c,*}, Domenico Orlando^{b,d}, Susanne Reffert^b

^a INFN, Sezione di Milano, via Celoria, 16, Milano, I-20133, Italy

^b Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics, Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Bern, Sidlerstrasse 5, CH-3012 Bern, Switzerland

^c Physics Department, The City College of the CUNY, 160 Convent Avenue, New York, NY 10031, USA

^d INFN, Sezione di Torino, via Pietro Giuria, 1, Torino, 10125, Italy

Received 28 February 2017; received in revised form 24 October 2017; accepted 5 November 2017

Available online 10 November 2017

Editor: Stephan Stieberger

Abstract

We classify the phases of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ elliptic models in terms of their global properties i.e. the spectrum of line operators. We show the agreement between the field theory and the M-theory analysis and how the phases form orbits under the action of the S-duality group which corresponds to the mapping class group of the Riemann surface in M-theory.

© 2017 The Authors. Published by Elsevier B.V. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>). Funded by SCOAP³.

1. Introduction

In this note, we study the charge lattices of mutually local bound states of Wilson and 't Hooft lines for $\mathcal{N} = 2$ elliptic models, corresponding to chains of A_{N-1} gauge groups connected by bifundamental hypermultiplets [1]. We first study the problem in a field theory description by considering the models in the $\mathcal{N} = 1$ formalism. Then we reproduce the results in M-theory, where the models are obtained by wrapping an M5-brane N times on a punctured torus. The charges of the line operators become homologies of closed curves and the lattices are reproduced in terms of the fundamental group of the surface. The geometric description is useful for under-

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: antonio.amariti@mi.infn.it (A. Amariti).

standing the action of the S-duality group on the lattices in terms of the mapping class group of the punctured torus.

The phases of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang–Mills (SYM) can be classified in terms of the 't Hooft classification of the possible vacua [2–4]. The analysis can be further extended to the cases with $\mathcal{N} < 4$ by adding a supersymmetry-breaking mass deformation [5]. The classification boils down to determining the maximal charge lattice of mutually local bound states of electric Wilson lines (w lines) and magnetic 't Hooft lines (H lines) (see [6] for a precise definition of these operators). The charges are taken with respect to the center of the gauge group and the mutual locality constraints correspond to a generalized Dirac–Schwinger–Zwanziger (DSZ) quantization condition. In recent years, this subject has returned to the spotlight of interest due to the discovery of the relation between these lattices and the global properties of the gauge group [7,8]. The gauge group of a quantum field theory is fixed when the gauge algebra is supplemented with additional data such as the charge lattices discussed above.

In the four-dimensional A_{N-1} $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory, each lattice corresponds to a phase of the $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ S-duality group, thus realizing a representation that is in general reducible. In other words, the lattices can be organized in (disjoint) orbits under S-duality. This problem has been reformulated in M-theory in [9]: in this language, the gauge theory lives on M5-branes wrapping the M-theory torus N times, and the bound states are M2-lines wrapping the covering geometry. The problem of computing the possible lattices on the field theory side is translated into the study of the intersections of the closed M2-lines. Indeed, by associating the homologies of these curves to the charges of the lines in field theory, one obtains the DSZ quantization condition and recovers the expected charge spectrum.

A similar situation is expected in four-dimensional $\mathcal{N} = 2$ gauge theories arising from wrapping M5-branes on Riemann surfaces. So far, only the case of non-Lagrangian class S theories [10] has been discussed in the literature [11–14]. These theories can be regarded as the low-energy description of the dynamics of N M5-branes compactified on genus g Riemann surfaces with r punctures, $\Sigma_{g,r}$. The case of $r = 0$ has been reformulated in [14] in terms of the homologies of closed lines on the Riemann surface, while case with punctures has not been fully explored yet. A systematic analysis of the punctured case can however be initiated on a simpler, Lagrangian class of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ gauge theories. It corresponds to the so-called elliptic models of [1], $\mathcal{N} = 2$ Lagrangian gauge theories with product gauge group on a necklace quiver. It is natural to expect that this generalization will lead to a classification of the phases similar to the one discussed in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM. This intuition comes from the fact that the case with one puncture corresponds to the $\mathcal{N} = 2^*$ theory studied in [5], where it was observed that all the phases present in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ persist after the mass deformation is switched on.

Motivated by this analogy, in this paper we study the phases of the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ elliptic models. In the first part of our analysis, in section 2, we study the problem in a purely $\mathcal{N} = 1$ field-theoretical approach. We consider a general quiver with r nodes and compute the charge lattices of the bound states of Wilson–'t Hooft (WH) lines by imposing a generalized DSZ condition. The presence of bifundamental hypermultiplets connecting the nodes of the quiver imposes additional constraints on the allowed $2r$ -dimensional lattices. We show that the possible lattices are actually two dimensional and – as expected – coincide with the ones obtained in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM. The second part of the analysis, presented in section 3, focuses on the M-theory description. In this picture, we have a genus one Riemann surface with r punctures, $\Sigma_{1,r}$. We show that the analysis of the homologies of closed M2-lines in this geometry reproduces the field theory results. As already observed in [9], also in this case the quantum constraint imposed on the field theory side (the DSZ condition) is a classical phenomenon in the geometric description.

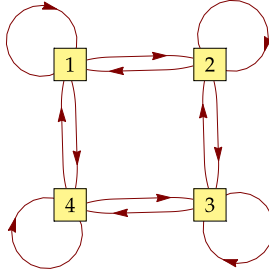


Fig. 1. Quiver description of an elliptic model with $r = 4$ in $\mathcal{N} = 1$ notation. Each node represents an $\mathcal{N} = 2$ vector multiplet. Each pair of arrows connecting a pair of consecutive nodes represents a bifundamental $\mathcal{N} = 2$ hypermultiplet.

Using the M-theory analysis, it is natural to conjecture that the S-duality group coincides with the action of the mapping class group of the punctured torus on non-selfintersecting lines $\text{Mod}(\Sigma_{1,g})$ [1] (see also [15,16] for related discussions). Equivalently, since we are ultimately interested only in the charge of the Bogomol’nyi–Prasad–Sommerfield (BPS) states, we can consider all the lines on the punctured torus and introduce an equivalence relation, so that two lines are identified if they have the same homology. Our conjecture is that the action of the mapping class group on these equivalence classes is the one of a permutation group, as opposed to a braid group. In section 4 we study the action of this group on the geometric side and translate its action on the charges of the bound states of line operators. The net effect is that a part of the S-duality group, generating an $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ subgroup, acts on the lattices as in the case of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM, while the rest of the action leaves the lattices invariant.

An explicit example, namely the one of the quiver $A_1 \oplus A_1 \oplus A_1$ is discussed in section 5 and further directions are discussed in section 6.

2. Global properties of elliptic models

In this section, we study the global properties of an infinite class of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ gauge theories with r gauge groups. These gauge theories can be represented conveniently via a quiver diagram. One can associate each gauge group to a node and place the nodes on a circle. Each pair of consecutive nodes is connected by two arrows with opposite orientations. These arrows represent a pair of bifundamental $\mathcal{N} = 1$ chiral fields $X_{l,l+1}$ and $X_{l+1,l}$, *i.e.* the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ hypermultiplets. There is also an $\mathcal{N} = 1$ adjoint field $X_{l,l}$ associated to each node, corresponding to the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ vector multiplets. In Fig. 1, an example of such a quiver with $r = 4$ is shown. The matter fields interact through a superpotential

$$W = \sqrt{2} \sum_{l=1}^r (X_{l,l+1} X_{l+1,l+1} X_{l+1,l} - X_{l+1,l} X_{l,l} X_{l,l+1}) \quad (2.1)$$

where the sum is cyclic (the label $l = r + 1$ is identified with $l = 1$) and the coupling is fixed by supersymmetry. We consider the case in which each gauge component has algebra A_{N-1} and the full gauge group has the form

$$G = \frac{\prod_{l=1}^r SU(N)_l \times U(1)}{\mathbb{Z}_N}, \quad (2.2)$$

where \mathbb{Z}_N is diagonally embedded [17–19]. In the infrared (IR), the overall $U(1)$ gauge symmetry decouples from the dynamics. The different consistent factorizations of this $U(1)$

symmetry correspond to the different possible choices of the global properties of the gauge group [20].¹

We can discuss these different possibilities by studying the charge lattice of the mutually local bound states of the WH lines. A W line W_l and a H line H_l can be introduced for each $(A_{N-1})_l$ gauge component. Let e_l be the charge of the W line under the center \mathbb{Z}_N of the l -th A_{N-1} factor and m_l be the charge of the related H line. We refer to the charge e_l as *electric* charge and to the charge m_l as *magnetic*. A generic line operator in this quiver corresponds to a combination of W_l and H_l lines. We denote such an operator as $(W_1, \dots, W_r; H_1, \dots, H_r)$ and its charge vector is

$$l_{\mathcal{O}} = (e_1, \dots, e_r; m_1, \dots, m_r). \quad (2.3)$$

These charges define a $(\mathbb{Z}_N)^r \times (\mathbb{Z}_N)^r$ lattice and each point of this lattice is associated to a class of $(W_1, \dots, W_r; H_1, \dots, H_r)$ bound states. Each pair of such states has to be mutually local. This is equivalent to imposing a DSZ condition on the lines. For a pair of lines $(e_1, \dots, e_r; m_1, \dots, m_r)$ and $(e'_1, \dots, e'_r; m'_1, \dots, m'_r)$, the condition is

$$\sum_{l=1}^r e_l m'_l - e'_l m_l = 0 \pmod{N}. \quad (2.4)$$

In $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM, the spectra of line operators are determined by imposing this condition on the charges. Here this is not enough: the conditions must be supplemented by some information on the structure of the quiver because the bifundamental matter is not compatible with some of the lattices that solve the DSZ quantization. In order to construct the lattices, we can set up the problem as follows. Consider a bifundamental field $X_{l,l+1}$ charged under the l -th and the $l+1$ -st group: this corresponds to a line operator where $e_l = -e_{l+1} = 1$ and all other charges are set to zero. Imposing the DSZ condition between $X_{l,l+1}$ and a generic line we find

$$m_l - m_{l+1} = 0 \pmod{N}. \quad (2.5)$$

Applying this constraint to the rest of the quiver, we find $m_l = m \pmod{N}$ for each value of l . This is the first simplification and we can now express the charge of a line operator as

$$l_{\mathcal{O}} = (e_1, \dots, e_r; m, m, \dots) = (e_1, \dots, e_r; m). \quad (2.6)$$

The DSZ condition in Eq. (2.4) becomes

$$\left(\sum_{l=1}^r e_l \right) m' - \left(\sum_{l=1}^r e'_l \right) m = 0 \pmod{N}. \quad (2.7)$$

A second simplification is possible because by linearity, the existence of two lines with charges e_1 and e_2 implies the existence of a line with charge $e'_1 = e_1 + e_2$, $e'_2 = 0$. Let l be the line $l = (e_1, e_2, 0, \dots; 0)$. In the theory, there is always the line $l_{X_{1,2}} = (1, -1, 0, \dots; 0)$ that has the same charge as the bifundamental field $X_{1,2}$. This means that by linearity, the charge $l + e_2 l_{X_{1,2}} = (e_1 + e_2, 0, \dots; 0)$ is also allowed. In general, if there is a line $(e_1, \dots, e_r; m)$, there is also a line $(\sum_r e_r, 0, \dots, 0; m)$ and we can use this line as a representative for the whole family. We conclude that a generic line belongs to a family parametrized by a pair of integer charges, $l_{\mathcal{O}} = (e; m)$ where e is the sum of the electric charges and m is the unique magnetic charge. The DSZ condition in Eq. (2.7) becomes a condition on the charges $(e; m)$ and (e', m') , viz.

¹ We would like to thank Ofer Aharony for pointing out this fact to us.

$$em' - me' = 0 \pmod{N}. \quad (2.8)$$

We have just reformulated the lattice $(\mathbb{Z}_N)^r \times (\mathbb{Z}_N)^r$ as a $\mathbb{Z}_N \times \mathbb{Z}_N$ lattice. A two-dimensional lattice is generated by two non-negative integer vectors $(k, 0)$ and (i, k') , where $kk' = N$ and $0 \leq i < k$. Once these two integers are specified, the global gauge group is fixed. We denote the gauge group by

$$G_{k,i} \equiv \left(\frac{\prod_{l=1}^r SU(N)_l}{\mathbb{Z}_k} \right)_i, \quad (2.9)$$

where the choice of k fixes the quotient \mathbb{Z}_k and the integer i is the electric charge of the line with the lowest possible non-vanishing magnetic charge $m = N/k$. This shows that the lattice structure of the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ elliptic models is identical to the one of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM.

For $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM, the different possible lattices for a given algebra A_{N-1} can be arranged into representations of the $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ symmetry acting on the gauge coupling. In the next section, we will derive the lattices from the M -theory description and study the action of the S-duality on the geometry. After that, we will translate this action into the field theory language and study its effect on the charge lattices.

3. Geometry

In this section we rederive the field theory results obtained in the last section via M -theory. The M -theory description of the elliptic models has been originally discussed in [1] as an uplift of the type IIA description. The latter consists of a stack of N D4-branes extended along x^{0123} and wrapping the compact direction x^6 . There are also r parallel NS5-branes, extended along x^{012345} , placed at the positions $p_l = x_l^6$.

The lift to M -theory happens along the coordinate x^{10} . The N D4-branes by themselves would become an M5-brane wrapping N times the two compact directions x^6 and x^{10} , while the NS branes lift to M5-branes at fixed positions in x^6 and x^{10} . Together, the geometric picture consists of the N -cover of $\Sigma_{1,r}$, a genus one Riemann surface with r punctures. We refer to this covering geometry as $\Sigma_{1,r}^N$. By ordering the punctures, one can interpret the distance between two consecutive punctures along x^6 and x^{10} as the holomorphic gauge coupling of a node of the quiver of the four-dimensional theory:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_l &= \frac{i(x_{l+1}^6 - x_l^6)}{16\pi^2 g_s L} + \frac{x_{l+1}^{10} - x_l^{10}}{2\pi R}, & l = 1, \dots, r-1 \\ \tau_r &= \frac{i(x_1^6 - x_r^6 + 2\pi L)}{16\pi^2 g_s L} + \frac{x_1^{10} - x_r^{10} + \theta R}{2\pi R}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

where the periodicity in the coordinates x_6 and x_{10} is respectively $2\pi L$ and θR .

In the previous section we have studied the global properties by supplementing the theory with additional data, the charges of the line operators. A w line or a h line is represented in the geometric picture by an M2-brane extended in x^0 (the time direction), x^4 (a direction perpendicular to the M5-brane) and wrapping a geodesic on the Riemann surface $\Sigma_{1,r}^N$. Such M2-branes appear as lines on $\Sigma_{1,r}^N$ and we refer to them as M2-lines. An M2-line extended in x^{10} and at fixed x^6 passing between two punctures p_l and p_{l+1} corresponds to a BPS state with electric charge $e_l = 1$, while any M2-line extended in x^6 and at fixed x^{10} is a state with magnetic charge

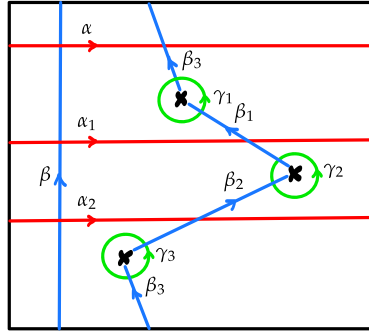


Fig. 2. Cycles and paths used in this note for the torus with $r = 3$ punctures.

$m = 1$. More in general, the charges of the line operators on the field theory side correspond to the homologies of the closed M2-lines on $\Sigma_{1,r}$.

Following the analysis of [9,14], we can study the charge lattices in terms of the M2-lines by introducing the notion of the fundamental group. This is the set of homotopy classes of curves, where two closed curves are said to be homotopic if one can be continuously deformed into the other. A possible presentation of the fundamental group of the r -punctured torus $\pi_1(\Sigma_{1,r})$ is obtained in terms of the α and β cycles of the torus, plus a set of r cycles $\{\gamma_l\}_{l=1}^r$ that go around each puncture P_l (see Fig. 2), together with the condition that there is a non-contractible line of trivial homology that can be written either as the commutator of α and β or as the product of the γ_l :

$$\pi_1(\Sigma_{1,r}) = \langle \alpha, \beta, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r | [\alpha, \beta] = \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_r \rangle. \quad (3.2)$$

This relation can be used to rewrite γ_r as a function of the other generators:

$$\gamma_r = (\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_{r-1})^{-1} [\alpha, \beta], \quad (3.3)$$

so that $\pi_1(\Sigma_{1,r})$ is the free group of $r + 1$ generators,

$$\pi_1(\Sigma_{1,r}) = \langle \alpha, \beta, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{r-1} \rangle, \quad (3.4)$$

endowed with the symplectic structure $i(\cdot, \cdot)$ describing the intersection of two curves, which in this basis reads:

$$i(\alpha, \beta) = 1, \quad i(\alpha, \gamma_l) = 0, \quad i(\beta, \gamma_l) = 0, \quad i(\gamma_l, \gamma_{l'}) = 0. \quad (3.5)$$

There is an alternative basis for the free group which is convenient for our problem. Consider a set of r α -cycles α_l defined as (see Fig. 2)

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_l = \alpha \gamma_1 \dots \gamma_l & \text{for } l = 1, \dots, r-1, \\ \alpha_r = \alpha. \end{cases} \quad (3.6)$$

We can invert the relation and write

$$\gamma_l = \alpha_{l-1}^{-1} \alpha_l \quad (3.7)$$

to show that the fundamental group can be recast in the form

$$\pi_1(\Sigma_{1,r}) = \langle \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, \beta \rangle, \quad (3.8)$$

with the symplectic structure

$$i(\alpha_l, \beta) = 1, \quad i(\alpha_l, \alpha_{l'}) = 0. \quad (3.9)$$

The homology of a curve \mathcal{C} can be expressed in terms of either basis as

$$[\mathcal{C}] = m[\beta] + e[\alpha] + \sum_{l=1}^{r-1} \lambda_l [\gamma_l] = m[\beta] + \sum_{l=1}^r e_l [\alpha_l], \quad (3.10)$$

which provides the map between the coefficients:

$$\begin{cases} e_1 = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2, \\ e_2 = \lambda_2 - \lambda_3, \\ \vdots \\ e_{r-2} = \lambda_{r-2} - \lambda_{r-1}, \\ e_{r-1} = \lambda_{r-1}, \\ e_r = e - \lambda_1. \end{cases} \quad (3.11)$$

The intersection number of two curves \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' is then

$$i(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}') = \left(\sum_{l=1}^r e_l \right) m' - \left(\sum_{l=1}^r e'_l \right) m = em' - e'm. \quad (3.12)$$

This reproduces precisely the structure of the charges in the gauge theory. Since there is only one β -cycle,² there is only one magnetic charge. The r α -cycles correspond to the r electric charges and the DSZ condition is the intersection number between two geodesics on the Riemann surface which only depend on how many times the curve wraps the α and the β cycles, *i.e.* the sum of the electric charges and the unique magnetic charge.

Now that the geometric structure of the problem is set up, we have to consider the multiple cover of the M-theory torus by the M5-brane to reproduce the stack of N D4-branes in the type IIA description and ultimately the non-Abelian $SU(N)_I$ gauge factors on the field theory side. By studying the intersection of the cycles introduced above in the covering geometry and their projection to the field theoretical charges, we will be able to construct the lattices via the geometric analysis.

An N -cover of the r -punctured torus $\Sigma_{1,r}^N$ is a torus with $N \times r$ punctures (Riemann–Hurwitz). A given cover is identified by its fundamental group, which is a subgroup of index N of $\pi_1(\Sigma_{1,r})$. These subgroups are classified in terms of maps from $\pi_1(\Sigma_{1,r})$ to the symmetric group of N elements \mathfrak{S}_N and can be always put into the form

$$\pi_1(\Sigma_{1,r}^N) = \left\langle \alpha^k, \alpha^i \beta^{k'}, \gamma_{1,1}, \dots, \gamma_{1,N}, \gamma_{2,1}, \dots, \gamma_{2,N}, \gamma_{r,1}, \dots, \gamma_{r,N} \right\rangle \\ \left[\alpha^k, \alpha^i \beta^{k'} \right] = \prod_{l=1}^r \prod_{p=1}^N \gamma_{l,p}, \quad (3.13)$$

² The asymmetry between α -cycles and β -cycles is related to the type IIA version of the geometry, where the α -cycles become non-geometric and the punctured torus reduces to the necklace quiver.

where $\gamma_{l,p}$ can be written as:

$$\gamma_{l,p} = \text{Ad}_{\lambda_{l,p}} \gamma_l = \lambda_{l,p} \gamma_l \lambda_{l,p}^{-1} \quad (3.14)$$

for some $\lambda_{l,p} \in \pi_1(\Sigma_{1,r})$, chosen such that the relation in the presentation of the fundamental group of the cover is equivalent to the relation in the fundamental group of the base:

$$[\alpha^k, \alpha^i \beta^k] \left(\prod_{l=1}^r \prod_{p=1}^N \gamma_{l,p} \right)^{-1} = [\alpha, \beta] \left(\prod_{l=1}^r \gamma_l \right)^{-1} = 1. \quad (3.15)$$

The integers k, k', i satisfy the relations

$$\begin{cases} kk' = N \\ 0 \leq i < k. \end{cases} \quad (3.16)$$

For fixed N there are $\sigma_1(N)$ such covers, where σ_1 is the divisor function, *i.e.* the sum over all the divisors of N : $\sigma_1(N) = \sum_{d|N} d$. This is to be compared with the results of the previous section: once more we see that the geometric structure precisely reproduces the results of the gauge theory.

The cover $\Sigma_{1,r}^N$ inherits a symplectic form from the base, given by

$$i(\alpha^k, \alpha^i \beta^{k'}) = N, \quad i(\alpha^k, \gamma_{l,p}) = 0, \quad i(\alpha^i \beta^{k'}, \gamma_{l,p}) = 0, \quad i(\gamma_{l,p}, \gamma_{l',p'}) = 0. \quad (3.17)$$

This means that if we take two closed curves \mathcal{C}^N and $\mathcal{C}^{N'}$ on $\Sigma_{1,r}^N$, their symplectic product, counting how many times the projections of the curves will intersect on the base $\Sigma_{1,r}$ is given by

$$i(\mathcal{C}^N, \mathcal{C}^{N'}) = N \left(\left(\sum_{l=1}^r e_l \right) m' - \left(\sum_{l=1}^r e'_l \right) m \right). \quad (3.18)$$

This fully reproduces the DSZ condition of Eq. (2.7).

We have studied the homologies of the closed curves in the multiple covering space and interpreted these curves as bound states of W lines and H lines on the field theory side. The situation is analogous to the one discussed in [9]. Again, the intersection number of these curves becomes the DSZ condition on the field theory side. Note an interesting aspect of this quantization condition derived from M-theory: on the field theory side, the DSZ condition for the product of gauge groups in Eq. (2.4) is different from the one derived coming from the intersection of the lines in Eq. (3.18). They become the same if we consider the presence of the hypermultiplets, because this fixes $m_i = m$ in Eq. (2.4). This is expected because the presence of the punctures in the geometry translates into the presence of the hypermultiplets in the field theory description.

This concludes our discussion of the derivation of the lattices for the elliptic models from the M-theory description. We have shown how to interpret the charges of the lines in the geometric language and that the study of the intersection numbers of closed curves in the geometry reproduces the field theory constraints imposed by the mutual locality condition.

4. S-duality

In this section, we discuss the structure of the S-duality group and its action on the lattices.

Let us start by discussing the situation without punctures. This corresponds to the usual $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory and the S-duality group corresponds to the action of the modular group $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ on

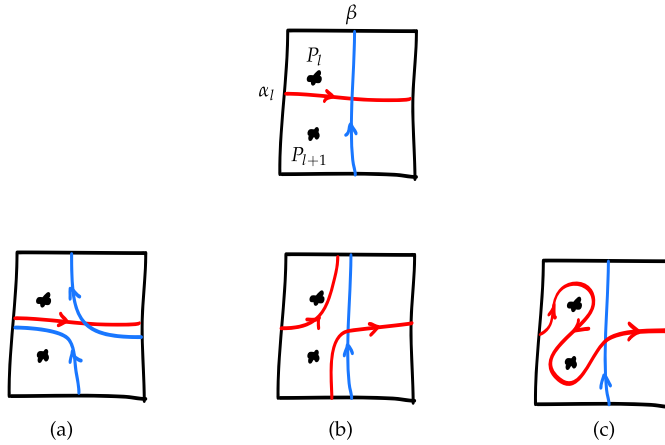


Fig. 3. Action of the mapping class group generators in terms of Dehn twists. One way of performing the twist consists in resolving the intersection of the two curves so that the twisted curve is surgered and the surgered arc turns left at the intersection. In (a) we see the twist T_l acting on β , in (b) the twist T_β acting on α_l . Figure (c) represents the half-twist of α_l around a curve that encloses the punctures P_l and P_{l+1} , giving the permutation σ_l .

the complex structure of the torus, τ . The generators of this group act as $S : \tau \rightarrow -1/\tau$ and $T : \tau \rightarrow \tau + 1$. The action of these generators on a dyon with charge (e, m) is

$$S : (e, m) \rightarrow (-m, e), \quad (4.1)$$

$$T : (e, m) \rightarrow (e + m, m). \quad (4.2)$$

This action corresponds to an exact duality on the string coupling.

When we add the punctures, there still is an $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ acting on the string coupling but now we have r components, each with its own gauge group that a priori has an $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ symmetry. This means that the full S-duality group must be more intricate. This situation is clarified by the M-theory description.

We have seen that the four-dimensional gauge theory can be regarded as a reduction from six dimensions on the multiple cover of a punctured torus $\Sigma_{1,r}$. If we apply an isomorphism of the torus before the reduction, this will in general lead to a different four-dimensional gauge theory that is related to the previous one by S-duality. In other words, the action of the “symmetries” of the Riemann surface (the mapping class group $\text{Mod}(\Sigma_{1,r})$) will produce all the possible phases of a given necklace quiver gauge theory.

The mapping class group of a punctured Riemann surface $\Sigma_{g,r}$ is decomposed into the product of the pure mapping class group $\text{PMod}(\Sigma_{g,r})$ that leaves each puncture invariant and the permutation group \mathfrak{S}_r acting on the punctures [21]. More precisely, the following is a short exact sequence:

$$1 \rightarrow \text{PMod}(\Sigma_{g,r}) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(\Sigma_{g,r}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_r \rightarrow 1. \quad (4.3)$$

It follows that a generating set for $\text{Mod}(\Sigma_{g,r})$ is given by a generating set for $\text{PMod}(\Sigma_{g,r})$ together with a set of elements in $\text{Mod}(\Sigma_{g,r})$ that project to generators of \mathfrak{S}_r , i.e. the $r - 1$ transpositions of two consecutive punctures.

The group $\text{PMod}(\Sigma_{g,r})$ is generated by a set of Dehn twists which, for the punctured torus $\Sigma_{1,r}$, are around the cycles α_l and β (see Fig. 3(a) and 3(b)). They act on the generators of $\pi_1(\Sigma_{1,g})$ as follows:

$$T_n : \{\alpha_l, \beta\} \mapsto \{\alpha_l, \beta \alpha_n^{-1}\}, \quad \text{for } n = 1, \dots, r \quad (4.4)$$

$$T_\beta : \{\alpha_l, \beta\} \mapsto \{\alpha_l \beta, \beta\}. \quad (4.5)$$

The transposition of two punctures, say P_n and P_{n+1} , corresponds to a Dehn half-twist around a curve that encloses the two punctures (see Fig. 3(c)) and acts on the fundamental group as follows:

$$\sigma_n : \{\alpha_l, \beta\} \mapsto \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_{n-1} \alpha_n^{-1} \alpha_{n+1}, \alpha_{n+1}, \dots, \beta\}. \quad (4.6)$$

A minimal set of generators for $\text{Mod}(\Sigma_{1,r})$ is given by two elements from $\text{PMod}(\Sigma_{1,r})$, $T = T_r$ and $S = (T_\beta T_r T_\beta)^{-1}$, together with two from \mathfrak{S}_r acting as follows:

$$T : \{\alpha_l, \beta\} \mapsto \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, \beta \alpha_r^{-1}\}, \quad (4.7)$$

$$S : \{\alpha_l, \beta\} \mapsto \{\alpha_r^{-1} \alpha_1 \beta^{-1}, \alpha_r^{-1} \alpha_2 \beta^{-1}, \dots, \alpha_r^{-1} \alpha_{r-1} \beta^{-1}, \beta^{-1}, \alpha_r\}, \quad (4.8)$$

$$\sigma_1 : \{\alpha_l, \beta\} \mapsto \{\alpha_r \alpha_1^{-1} \alpha_2, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r, \beta\}, \quad (4.9)$$

$$\omega : \{\alpha_l, \beta\} \mapsto \{\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_r, \alpha_1, \beta\}. \quad (4.10)$$

Observe that ω cyclically permutes all the punctures, it is the generator of the cyclic group $\mathbb{Z}_r = \langle \omega | \omega^r = 1 \rangle$. This is the symmetry group of the affine \hat{A}_{r-1} Dynkin diagram, which has the same shape as our necklace quiver. In this sense, we can think of \mathbb{Z}_r as of a classical symmetry (realized geometrically in type IIA), which is enhanced by quantum effects to $\text{Mod}(\Sigma_{1,r})$ (realized geometrically in M-theory).

Each closed curve on the cover $\Sigma_{1,r}^N$ corresponds to a BPS line operator in the necklace quiver gauge theory, whose central charge is³

$$Z = \sum_{l=1}^r e_l a^l + m a_D, \quad (4.11)$$

where a^l and a_D are the integrals of the Seiberg–Witten differential λ around the cycles α_l and β :

$$a^l = \int_{\alpha_l} \lambda, \quad a_D = \int_{\beta} \lambda. \quad (4.12)$$

An element $M \in \text{Mod}(\Sigma_{1,r})$ acts as a matrix on the vector (a^1, \dots, a^r, a_D) :

$$M \in \text{Mod}(\Sigma_{1,r}) : \begin{pmatrix} a^1 \\ \vdots \\ a^r \\ a_D \end{pmatrix} \mapsto M \begin{pmatrix} a^1 \\ \vdots \\ a^r \\ a_D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^{1'} \\ \vdots \\ a^{r'} \\ a_D' \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.13)$$

The elements of the mapping class group are invertible. So there exists a matrix $W = M^{-1}$ that, acting on the charge vector (e_1, \dots, e_r, m) on the right, preserves the central charge:

³ These are not the integrals used to define the metric on the moduli space of the theory. See Appendix A for a discussion.

$$Z = (e_1, \dots, e_r, m) \begin{pmatrix} a^1 \\ \vdots \\ a^r \\ a_D \end{pmatrix} = (e_1, \dots, e_r, m) W M \begin{pmatrix} a^1 \\ \vdots \\ a^r \\ a_D \end{pmatrix} = (e'_1, \dots, e'_r, m') \begin{pmatrix} a^{1'} \\ \vdots \\ a^{r'} \\ a'_D \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.14)$$

We have found a symmetry of the *full theory* under which a BPS state of charge (e_1, \dots, e_r, m) is mapped to another state with charge (e'_1, \dots, e'_r, m') when the (a^l, a_D) are mapped to $a^{l'}, a'_D$. For the generators of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma_{1,r})$ we find explicitly

$$\begin{aligned} S &: (e_1, \dots, e_r; m) \mapsto (e_1, \dots, e_{r-1}, e_r - e - m; e), \\ T &: (e_1, \dots, e_r; m) \mapsto (e_1, \dots, e_{r-1}, e_r + m; m), \\ \sigma_1 &: (e_1, \dots, e_r; m) \mapsto (-e_1, e_1 + e_2, e_3, \dots, e_{r-1}, e_1 + e_r; m), \\ \omega &: (e_1, \dots, e_r; m) \mapsto (e_2, e_3, \dots, e_r, e_1; m), \end{aligned} \quad (4.15)$$

where $e = e_1 + \dots + e_r$ is the total electric charge.

Now we can give a physical interpretation for the action of the mapping class group.

- The operators S and T act like $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ transformations on the *total electric charge* and on the magnetic charge:

$$\begin{aligned} S &: (e; m) \mapsto (-m; e), \\ T &: (e; m) \mapsto (e + m; e). \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

Since a phase is identified by the allowed values of e and m , these operators do in general map one phase to another.

Observe that they *do not* satisfy the usual $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ relations, though. In fact we find that

$$S^2 = (ST)^3 : (e_1, \dots, e_r; m) \mapsto (e_1, \dots, e_{r-1}, -2e + e_r; -m), \quad (4.17)$$

so that

$$S^4 = (ST)^6 = \mathbb{1}. \quad (4.18)$$

These transformations generate the $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ discussed above: it is *independent* of the number of punctures. The physical interpretation of this $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ is clarified by the geometric description: in principle, one could define an $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ for each gauge group and imagine the notion of the “diagonal” $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ (see [16] for a similar discussion). Here we see that this is *not the correct picture*. The $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ subgroup of the mapping class group does indeed select one of the groups, *i.e.* it acts only on one of the α_l cycles and on the cycle β . The r different choices of the gauge group are related by the action of ω .

- The operators σ_1 and ω do not change e or m but change the distribution of the electric charge among the gauge groups. These transformations map a state in a given phase into another state in the same phase. This corresponds to the intuition that a permutation of the punctures (the NS5-branes) does not change the total number of M2-branes that are reduced to fundamental strings, but only how the F1s are distributed among the stacks of D4-branes.

We can now completely describe the phases of a necklace quiver with algebra $A_{N-1} \oplus \dots \oplus A_{N-1}$. Each phase is identified by a two-dimensional lattice with components e and m

corresponding to the total electric charge $e = e_1 + \cdots + e_r$ and the magnetic charge m of the allowed WH lines. The operators $\{\sigma_1, \omega\}$ leave the lattice invariant, while S and T map in general one lattice into another. This leads precisely to the same phase space as the one of the A_{N-1} $\mathcal{N} = 4$ gauge theory [8,9]. For fixed N , there are $\sigma_1(N)$ (with σ the divisor function) phases that are arranged into orbits of S and T . The number of distinct orbits is given by the number of ways in which N can be written in the form $N = n_1 \times n_2^2$ in terms of two integers n_1 and n_2 [9].

5. Example: the quiver $A_1 \oplus A_1 \oplus A_1$

Consider the case $N = 2$, $r = 3$ of a necklace quiver with algebra $A_1 \oplus A_1 \oplus A_1$. A generic WH line has charges $(e_1, e_2, e_3; m) \in (\mathbb{Z}_2)^4$. Two such lines can coexist in the same phase (*i.e.* the same gauge theory with fixed gauge group) if

$$(e_1 + e_2 + e_3)m' - (e'_1 + e'_2 + e'_3)m = em' - e'm = 0 \pmod{2}. \quad (5.1)$$

We have three distinct possibilities, corresponding to the three lattices with charges $(e; m)$ generated by $\Gamma_{2;1,0} = \langle (1, 0), (0, 2) \rangle$, $\Gamma_{2;2,0} = \langle (2, 0), (0, 1) \rangle$ and $\Gamma_{2;2,1} = \langle (2, 0), (1, 2) \rangle$. These are the homologies of the closed curves living on the three double covers of the Riemann surface $\Sigma_{1,3}$. For example, the lattice $\Gamma_{2;2,0}$ describes the homologies in the cover $\Sigma_{1,3}^2$ with fundamental group

$$\Sigma_{1,3}^2 = \langle \alpha^2, \beta, \text{Ad}_\alpha \gamma_1, \text{Ad}_\alpha \gamma_2, \text{Ad}_\alpha \gamma_3, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3 | [\alpha, \beta] = \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 \rangle. \quad (5.2)$$

In fact, the projection on $\Sigma_{1,3}$ of a closed curve \mathcal{C}^2 in $\Sigma_{1,3}^2$ has homology

$$[\mathcal{C}^2] = 2p[\alpha] + q[\beta] + \lambda_1[\gamma_1] + \lambda_2[\gamma_2] + \lambda_3[\gamma_3], \quad (5.3)$$

corresponding to a WH line of charge $(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2, \lambda_2 - \lambda_3, 2p + \lambda_3 - \lambda_1; q)$.

The transformations $\{\sigma_1, \omega\}$ act on this state as

$$\sigma_1 : (e_1, e_2, 2p - e_1 - e_2; q) \mapsto (-e_1, e_1 + e_2, 2p - e_2; q), \quad (5.4)$$

$$\omega : (e_1, e_2, 2p - e_1 - e_2; q) \mapsto (e_2, 2p - e_1 - e_2, e_1; q), \quad (5.5)$$

and are endomorphisms of the lattice.

The transformations S and T map the lattice $\Gamma_{2;2,0}$ respectively to the lattices $\Gamma_{2;1,0}$ and $\Gamma_{2;2,1}$, showing that the three phases belong to the same S-duality orbit:

$$S : (e_1, e_2, 2p - e_1 - e_2; q) \mapsto (e_1, e_2, -q - e_1, -e_2; 2p) \in \Gamma_{2;1,0}, \quad (5.6)$$

$$T : (e_1, e_2, 2p - e_1 - e_2; q) \mapsto (e_1, e_2, 2p + q - e_1 - e_2; q) \in \Gamma_{2;2,1}. \quad (5.7)$$

See Fig. 4 for the full diagram showing the complete action of $\text{PMod}(\Sigma_{1,3})$ on the three lattices of the $A_1 \oplus A_1 \oplus A_1$ necklace quiver.

6. Further directions

In this paper we have studied the global properties of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ necklace quiver gauge theories with r nodes. They can be understood in terms of the charge lattices of mutually local bound states of w lines and h lines. We find that they can be formulated as two-dimensional lattices which correspond to the ones obtained in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM. We have reinterpreted the analysis

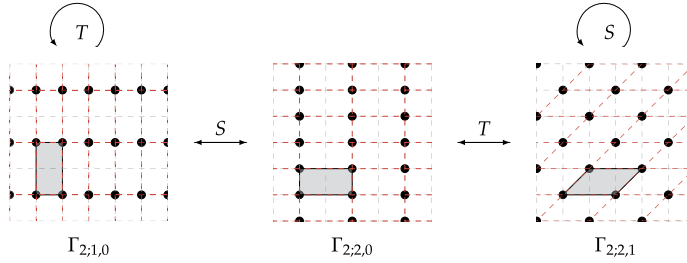


Fig. 4. The three charge lattices (and phases) of the $A_1 \oplus A_1 \oplus A_1$ necklace quiver. The three phases are in the same orbit of the mapping class group $\text{Mod}(\Sigma_{1,3})$.

in a geometric language by studying the uplift of this system to M-theory. In this picture, the problem reduces to studying the homologies of closed M2-lines on the N -cover of a torus with r punctures. We have reproduced the field theory results by introducing the notion of the fundamental group. Finally, we have shown how to connect different lattices by S-duality, corresponding to the action of the mapping class group of the Riemann surface. The latter is decomposed into the combined action of the $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ symmetry on the torus and of the permutation and shift symmetries of the punctures. Only the generators of $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ act non-trivially on the lattices, which can be organized into separate orbits of the S-duality group, just as in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM.

Our geometrical analysis can also be useful for class S theories. These theories are constructed by gluing fundamental $\mathcal{N} = 2$ T_N blocks, with $SU(N)^3$ global symmetry. In the M-theory description, these blocks represent spheres with three punctures and the gluing operation corresponds to the gauging of the global symmetries. The four-dimensional theories are in general non-Lagrangian and are obtained by a partially twisted compactification of the Riemann surface obtained by gluing T_N blocks. The M-theory description has been used in [14] to derive the global properties of these four-dimensional gauge theories, but the analysis was restricted to the case of compact Riemann surfaces. Here, we have considered the presence of punctures in similar geometries. It would be interesting to generalize our current understanding to the case of class S theories with generic punctures.

Another interesting line of research consists in studying $\mathcal{N} = 1$ theories. One can indeed generalize the analysis to $\mathcal{N} = 1$ theories with an M-theory origin. It can be done by giving some masses to the adjoints in the elliptic models (e.g. by embedding the construction in a fluxtrap background [22–24]), adding fluxes (see e.g. [25,26]) or by looking at some generalizations of the class S theories, like the Sicilian theories [27] and the class S_k theories [28]. In these cases, the possible lattices have to coincide with the ones studied here. This can be verified by reproducing our $\mathcal{N} = 1$ field theory analysis of section 2. As already observed there, this result is also expected from the brane description: there is a $U(1)$ symmetry, namely the center of mass of the stack of branes on which the gauge theory lives, that decouples in the IR. The different consistent factorizations of this $U(1)$ symmetry correspond to the various theories associated to the same algebra [20].

Another extension of our discussion regards the classification of the lattices for theories with real gauge groups, corresponding to the presence of orientifold fixed points in the M-theory picture. This requires taking into account the effect of these fixed points in the fundamental group. In the $\mathcal{N} = 1$ case this analysis may have interesting consequences on the structure of the S-duality group.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Philip Argyres and Mario Martone for discussions. A.A. thanks the University of Cincinnati for hospitality during the final stages of this work. The work of S.R. is supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF) under grant number PP00P2_157571/1.

Appendix A. The metric on the moduli space

$\mathcal{N} = 2$ supersymmetry fixes the metric on the moduli space to be of the form

$$ds^2 = \text{Im}[da_{D,l} d\bar{a}^l], \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where a^l and $a_{D,l}$ are integrals of the Seiberg–Witten one-form λ over some paths on the Riemann surface. In our case of a torus with r punctures, they can be defined as follows⁴:

$$a^l = \int_{\alpha_l} \lambda, \quad a_{D,l} = \int_{\beta_l} \lambda. \quad (\text{A.2})$$

β_l is the line that joins P_l to P_{l+1} with the convention $P_{r+1} = P_1$ (see Fig. 2) and $\alpha_r = \alpha$. These paths are chosen such that their non-vanishing intersections are

$$i(\alpha_l, \beta_m) = \delta_{lm}. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

The action of the generators of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma_{1,r})$ on the integrals is

$$T_n : (a^1, \dots, a^r, a_{D,1}, \dots, a_{D,r}) \mapsto (a^1, \dots, a^r, a_{D,1}, \dots, a_{D,n-1}, a_{D,n} - a^n, a_{D,n+1}, \dots, a_{D,r}), \quad (\text{A.4})$$

$$T_\beta : (a^1, \dots, a^r, a_{D,1}, \dots, a_{D,r}) \mapsto (a^1 + a_D, \dots, a^r + a_D, a_{D,1}, \dots, a_{D,r}), \quad (\text{A.5})$$

$$\sigma_n : (a^1, \dots, a^r, a_{D,1}, \dots, a_{D,r}) \mapsto (a^1, \dots, a^{n-1}, a^{n-1} - a^n + a^{n+1}, a^{n+1}, \dots, a^r, a_{D,1}, \dots, a_{D,n-2}, a_{D,n-1} + a_{D,n}, -a_{D,n}, a_{D,n+1} + a_{D,n}, a_{D,n+2}, \dots, a_{D,r}), \quad (\text{A.6})$$

where $a_D = \sum_l a_{D,l}$.

One can easily verify that the twists live in $Sp(2r, \mathbb{Z})$, *i.e.* they preserve the symplectic structure

$$T^t \varepsilon T = \varepsilon, \quad (\text{A.7})$$

where ε is the matrix with components

$$\varepsilon^i_j = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j = i + r, \\ -1 & \text{if } i = j + r. \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.8})$$

It follows that they leave the metric on the moduli space $ds^2 = \text{Im}[da_{D,l} d\bar{a}^l]$ invariant.

The central charge of a BPS object in the theory can be written in terms of the a^l and $a_{D,l}$ as

$$Z = e_l a^l + m^l a_{D,l}. \quad (\text{A.9})$$

⁴ See [29] for an equivalent basis.

Taken separately, the integrals along the paths β_l diverge but the divergence coming from the puncture P_l appears with opposite signs in $a_{D,l-1}$ and $a_{D,l}$. This means that the central charge is finite if and only if all the coefficients m^l are equal. The result is that we can interpret the configuration in terms of $m^l = m$ M2-lines of finite length wrapping the cycle β . In the type IIA reduction this corresponds to having the same number of D2-branes between each pair of NS5s, *i.e.* the magnetic charge of a BPS state must be the same for each of the gauge components. Once more we see a field-theoretical quantum condition resulting from a classical condition in M-theory. Since the only magnetic component remaining is $m^l = m$ we can rewrite the central charge as in Eq. (4.11) where $a_D = \sum_l a_{D,l}$.

References

- [1] E. Witten, Solutions of four-dimensional field theories via M theory, Nucl. Phys. B 500 (1997) 3–42, arXiv:hep-th/9703166.
- [2] G. 't Hooft, On the phase transition towards permanent quark confinement, Nucl. Phys. B 138 (1978) 1–25.
- [3] G. 't Hooft, A property of electric and magnetic flux in nonabelian gauge theories, Nucl. Phys. B 153 (1979) 141–160.
- [4] G. 't Hooft, Topology of the gauge condition and new confinement phases in nonabelian gauge theories, Nucl. Phys. B 190 (1981) 455.
- [5] R. Donagi, E. Witten, Supersymmetric Yang–Mills theory and integrable systems, Nucl. Phys. B 460 (1996) 299–334, arXiv:hep-th/9510101.
- [6] A. Kapustin, Wilson–'t Hooft operators in four-dimensional gauge theories and S-duality, Phys. Rev. D 74 (2006) 025005, arXiv:hep-th/0501015.
- [7] D. Gaiotto, G.W. Moore, A. Neitzke, Framed BPS states, Adv. Theor. Math. Phys. 17 (2013) 241–397, arXiv:1006.0146 [hep-th].
- [8] O. Aharony, N. Seiberg, Y. Tachikawa, Reading between the lines of four-dimensional gauge theories, J. High Energy Phys. 1308 (2013) 115, arXiv:1305.0318.
- [9] A. Amariti, C. Klare, D. Orlando, S. Reffert, The M-theory origin of global properties of gauge theories, Nucl. Phys. B 901 (2015) 318–337, arXiv:1507.04743 [hep-th].
- [10] D. Gaiotto, N=2 dualities, J. High Energy Phys. 1208 (2012) 034, arXiv:0904.2715 [hep-th].
- [11] N. Drukker, D.R. Morrison, T. Okuda, Loop operators and S-duality from curves on Riemann surfaces, J. High Energy Phys. 0909 (2009) 031, arXiv:0907.2593 [hep-th].
- [12] Y. Tachikawa, On the 6d origin of discrete additional data of 4d gauge theories, J. High Energy Phys. 1405 (2014) 020, arXiv:1309.0697 [hep-th].
- [13] D. Xie, Aspects of line operators of class S theories, arXiv:1312.3371 [hep-th], 2013.
- [14] A. Amariti, D. Orlando, S. Reffert, Line operators from M-branes on compact Riemann surfaces, arXiv:1603.03044 [hep-th], 2016.
- [15] A. Hanany, M.J. Strassler, A.M. Uranga, Finite theories and marginal operators on the brane, J. High Energy Phys. 06 (1998) 011, arXiv:hep-th/9803086.
- [16] N. Halmagyi, C. Romelsberger, N.P. Warner, Inherited duality and quiver gauge theory, Adv. Theor. Math. Phys. 10 (2) (2006) 159–179, arXiv:hep-th/0406143.
- [17] O. Aharony, E. Witten, Anti-de Sitter space and the center of the gauge group, J. High Energy Phys. 11 (1998) 018, arXiv:hep-th/9807205.
- [18] E. Witten, AdS/CFT correspondence and topological field theory, J. High Energy Phys. 12 (1998) 012, arXiv:hep-th/9812012.
- [19] D. Belov, G.W. Moore, Conformal blocks for AdS(5) singletons, arXiv:hep-th/0412167, 2004.
- [20] G.W. Moore, A.B. Royston, D. Van den Bleeken, Brane bending and monopole moduli, J. High Energy Phys. 1410 (2014) 157, arXiv:1404.7158 [hep-th].
- [21] B. Farb, D. Margalit, A Primer on Mapping Class Groups, Princeton Mathematical Series, Princeton University Press, 2011.
- [22] S. Hellerman, D. Orlando, S. Reffert, String theory of the Omega deformation, J. High Energy Phys. 01 (2012) 148, arXiv:1106.0279 [hep-th].
- [23] S. Hellerman, D. Orlando, S. Reffert, The omega deformation from string and M-theory, J. High Energy Phys. 1207 (2012) 061, arXiv:1204.4192 [hep-th].

- [24] D. Orlando, S. Reffert, Deformed supersymmetric gauge theories from the fluxtrap background, *Int. J. Mod. Phys. A* 28 (2013) 1330044, arXiv:1309.7350 [hep-th].
- [25] N. Lambert, D. Orlando, S. Reffert, Omega-deformed Seiberg–Witten effective action from the M5-brane, *Phys. Lett. B* 723 (2013) 229–235, arXiv:1304.3488 [hep-th].
- [26] N. Lambert, D. Orlando, S. Reffert, Alpha- and Omega-deformations from fluxes in M-theory, *J. High Energy Phys.* 11 (2014) 162, arXiv:1409.1219 [hep-th].
- [27] F. Benini, Y. Tachikawa, B. Wecht, Sicilian gauge theories and N=1 dualities, *J. High Energy Phys.* 01 (2010) 088, arXiv:0909.1327 [hep-th].
- [28] D. Gaiotto, S.S. Razamat, N=1 theories of class S_k , *J. High Energy Phys.* 07 (2015) 073, arXiv:1503.05159 [hep-th].
- [29] H. Itoyama, A. Morozov, Prepotential and the Seiberg–Witten theory, *Nucl. Phys. B* 491 (1997) 529–573, arXiv:hep-th/9512161.